

A photograph of two large wind turbines in a grassy field at dusk or dawn. The sky is a deep blue, and the landscape is silhouetted against the light. The text is overlaid on the left side of the image.

INFLATION REDUCTION ACT OVERVIEW

NOVEMBER 2022

IRA OVERVIEW

- **The Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) makes historic investments in climate action** that are expected to reduce U.S. emissions ~40% by 2030 while supporting disadvantaged communities and the clean energy industrial base.
- **IRA investments will drive significant emissions reductions** over the next decade while also laying the groundwork for long-term decarbonization of hard-to-abate sectors.
- **EPA will play a major role in delivering these programs.** The Agency received \$41.5 billion in appropriated funds and expects to receive an additional \$11.7 billion in future revenue from reinstating the Superfund Tax on oil and gas production. Funds from methane waste emissions charges will go to the general Treasury.

OFFICE OF AIR INFLATION REDUCTION ACT PROGRAMS



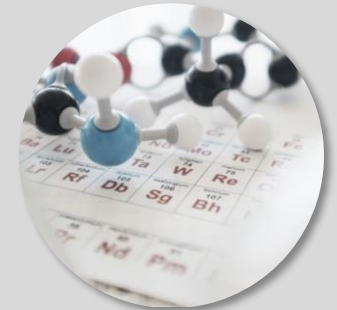
Climate Pollution Reduction Grants



Mobile Source Programs



Low Emission Electricity Program¹ and Greenhouse Gas Corporate Reporting



Funding to Address Community Air Pollution

Methane Emission Reduction Program

Funding for American Innovation & Manufacturing Act



To access public dockets, point your smart phone camera at the square to the left and click the link that appears, or enter the URL below into your web browser:
<https://tinyurl.com/26esdb56>

OFFICE OF AIR INFLATION REDUCTION ACT PROGRAMS



Theme	IRA Provisions	Exp. ¹ Year	Use of Funds	Funding
Climate Pollution Reduction Grants	Climate Pollution Reduction Grants	2031 / 2026	\$250 million for Greenhouse Gas Air Pollution Planning Grants with at least one grant to an eligible entity in every state. \$4.75 billion for grants to implement select Planning Grants.	\$5B
Funding to Address Community Air Pollution	Air Monitoring & Screening	2031	Grants and other activities to support air monitoring and screening.	\$205.5M
	Clean Air Act Grants	2031	Funding for Clean Air Act's research, development, and grants program.	\$25M
	Funding to Address Air Pollution at Schools	2031	Grants and other activities to monitor and reduce air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions at schools.	\$50M
Mobile Source Programs	Grants to Reduce Air Pollution at Ports	2027	Competitive grants and rebates to reduce air pollution at ports.	\$3B
	Clean Heavy-Duty Vehicles	2031	Grants, rebates, and contract support to help cover costs of replacing dirty heavy-duty vehicles with clean zero emission vehicles.	\$1B
	Diesel Emissions Reductions	2031	Funding for Diesel Emissions Reduction Act program.	\$60M
	Mobile Source Grants	2031	Grants for States to adopt and implement zero-emission standards for mobile sources per Section 177 of the Clean Air Act (i.e., adopt / implement California's mobile source standards).	\$5M
Methane Emissions Program	Methane Emissions Reduction	2028	Financial (grants, rebates, contracts, loans, etc.) and technical assistance to reduce methane emissions and implement a methane fee.	\$1.55B

1. Year funding expires

Note: Table does not include: Low Emissions Electricity Program, GHG Corporate Reporting, Funding for section 211(o) of the Clean Air Act, and Funding for implementation of the American Innovation & Manufacturing Act.

APPENDIX

CLIMATE POLLUTION REDUCTION GRANTS



	Planning Grants	Implementation Grants
Funding	\$250,000,000	\$4,750,000,000
Use of funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Develop plans for reducing greenhouse gas air pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Implement the plans developed under the Planning Grants
Eligible recipients	<ul style="list-style-type: none">States, air pollution control agencies, municipalities, tribes – or a group of such eligible entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">States, air pollution control agencies, municipalities, tribes – or a group of such eligible entities
Conditions and Carve-Outs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Grants should be made to at least one eligible entity in each State for the costs of developing a plan for reduction of greenhouse gas air pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none">N.A.
Statutory deadlines	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Funding opportunity is to be published no later than 270 days after enactment of the IRAFunding expires September 30, 2031	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Funding expires September 30, 2026

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS (1/2)

CLIMATE POLLUTION REDUCTION GRANTS

1. What are the **most promising greenhouse gas (GHG) planning and reduction opportunities** that could be catalyzed by the Climate Pollution Reduction grants, taking into consideration:
 - a. Total potential for GHG reductions and other co-benefits;
 - b. Gaps in existing resources, programs, or policies;
 - c. Availability of other government funding streams?
2. How should the EPA integrate the **needs of underserved communities** into the design of this program, taking into consideration:
 - a. What equity and justice concerns, opportunities, or priorities are most relevant for this program and how can EPA best help address them?
 - b. How can EPA best address the statutory requirement to consider the “degree to which greenhouse gas air pollution is projected to be reduced in total and with respect to low-income and disadvantaged communities”?
3. This program consists of \$250 million in planning grants, \$4.607 billion in climate implementation grants, and \$142.5 million for administrative funding. How should EPA implement and **coordinate planning and implementation funding** to make the greatest impact with the funds as a whole?
4. EPA plans to provide **technical assistance** to grant recipients.
 - a. What technical assistance would be most helpful to eligible entities as they develop climate plans under the Climate Pollution Reduction Program?
 - b. What technical assistance would be most helpful as applicants prepare for the implementation phase of the program?

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS (2/2)

CLIMATE POLLUTION REDUCTION GRANTS

5. How can EPA facilitate coordination and leveraging of other available funding and planning efforts to **maximize effectiveness** of the program (e.g., timing of implementation grant solicitations, time needed to complete a plan, guidance on program interactions, etc.)?
6. What **internal capacity challenges** do you face regarding the development and implementation of GHG reduction plans? How can EPA help address those challenges?
7. What **metrics** should this program use for measuring success and ensuring accountability?
8. How can EPA **structure** this program to facilitate cooperation and coordination within and across tribal, local, regional, and state agencies to implement climate policies?
9. What should EPA consider in the design of the program to encourage grantees to **support high quality jobs** and adhere to best practices for labor standards, consistent with guidance such as Executive Order 14063 on the Use of Project Labor Agreements and the Department of Labor's Good Jobs Principles?
10. How could EPA design this program to align with any legal, regulatory, or voluntary obligations state, local and tribal governments – or regional planning bodies -- may have to **quantify and reduce emissions** including potential requirements from proposed rulemakings?
11. EPA wants to ensure applicants have adequate time and funding to develop their climate action plans before the deadline to apply for implementation funds. In your experience, **how much time and funding is required** to complete a state, municipal, or tribal climate action plan?

CLEAN HEAVY-DUTY VEHICLES

	In General	Nonattainment Area
Funding	\$600,000,000	\$400,000,000
Use of funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Help cover costs of replacing dirty heavy-duty vehicles with clean ZEVs• Purchase, install, operate, and maintain infrastructure for upkeep of ZEVs• Train and develop workforce to support ZEVs	
Eligible recipients	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• States, municipalities, Indian tribes, nonprofit school transportation associations• Eligible contractors who sell, lease, license, or contracts for service ZEVs or charging or other equipment needed to charge, fuel, or maintain ZEVs	
Conditions and carve-outs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• N.A.	
Statutory deadlines	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To start within 180 days of bill enactment• Funding expires September 30, 2031	

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS: CLEAN HEAVY-DUTY VEHICLES



1. How do you see this program working in conjunction with the existing Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (**DERA**), the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) **Clean School Bus program**, and programs at other agencies given the overlap in vehicles that could be funded?
2. For which significant **Class 6/7 vehicle sectors** should EPA prioritize funding?
3. How can EPA ensure the benefits of this program reach **low-income and disadvantaged communities**?
4. What should EPA consider in the design of the program to encourage grantees to support **high quality jobs** and adhere to best practices for labor standards, consistent with guidance such as Executive Order 14063 on the Use of Project Labor Agreements and the Department of Labor's Good Jobs Principles?
5. What **metrics** should this program use for measuring success and ensuring accountability?

GRANTS TO REDUCE AIR POLLUTION AT PORTS



	General Assistance	Nonattainment Areas
Funding	\$2,250,000,000	\$750,000,000
Use of funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase and install zero-emission port equipment and technology for use at, or to directly serve, one or more ports • Conduct any relevant planning or permitting in connection with the purchase or installation of such zero-emission port equipment or technology • Develop qualified climate action plans (i.e., a detailed and strategic plan that establishes goals, implementation strategies, and accounting and inventory practices to reduce GHG and other air pollutants at one or more ports) 	
Eligible recipients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Port authorities • Any state, regional, local, or tribal agency with jurisdiction over a port authority • Air pollution control agency • Non-profits and private entities that applies for a grant in partnership with an entity describes above and owns, operates, or uses the facilities, cargo-handling equipment, transportation equipment, or related technology of a port 	
Conditions and carve-outs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N.A. 	
Statutory deadlines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding expires September 30, 2027 	

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS: PORTS



1. How can EPA **structure** this program to reduce air pollution in port communities and accelerate long-term trends to decarbonize the nation's ports?
2. How do you see the IRA ports program complementing **other programs** (e.g., at EPA and the Department of Transportation) that can support efforts to reduce emissions at ports? What **funding gaps** can this program fill (e.g., specific zero emissions technologies or related planning support)?
3. The IRA ports program can fund the development of climate action plans as well as zero emissions port technology, equipment and related planning and permitting. How would you like to see the **action plans and infrastructure funding** work together? Should they be sequenced or combined?
4. What types of zero-emission port **technologies** or related **planning support** do you see as most critical for delivering emissions reductions?
5. What do you see as the biggest **hurdles** to transitioning to zero-emission port equipment?
6. How can we help ensure this program addresses concerns of near-port communities and advances **environmental justice**?
7. What should EPA consider in the design of the program to encourage grantees to support **high quality jobs** and adhere to best practices for labor standards, consistent with guidance such as Executive Order 14063 on the Use of Project Labor Agreements and the Department of Labor's Good Jobs Principles?
8. What **metrics** should this program use for measuring success and ensuring accountability?

METHANE

	Incentives For Methane Mitigation And Monitoring	Incentives For Methane Mitigation From Conv. Wells	Waste Emissions Charge
Funding	\$850,000,000	\$700,000,000	N.A.
Use of funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding to provide financial (grants, rebates, contracts, loans, etc.) and technical assistance to reduce methane emissions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding to provide financial (grants, rebates, contracts, loans, etc.) and technical assistance for methane mitigation at marginal conventional wells 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishes a waste emission charge (\$900-\$1,500 per ton depending on year) on applicable facilities that exceed specified waste emission threshold and emit >25,000 metric tons of CO₂e beginning in 2024
Eligible recipients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States, Counties, Cities / Townships, Special Districts, Tribal Governments (federally recognized), Tribal Governments (other than federally recognized), Public Higher-Ed Institutions, Private Higher-Ed Institutions, Nonprofits with 501(c)(3) status, Nonprofits - without 501(c)(3) status, Small Businesses, Businesses (other than small businesses), and / or Individuals 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Owner or operator of an applicable facility pays the charge
Conditions and carve-outs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N.A. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unlike prior versions of this provision that have been introduced in Congress, this statute does not allow EPA to retain the collected fees for Agency use
Statutory deadlines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding expires September 30, 2028 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not later than 2 years after enactment, Administrator shall revise requirements to ensure reporting and charges are based on empirical data and accurately reflect total methane emissions and waste emissions from the applicable facilities, and allow owners and operators of applicable facilities to submit empirical emissions data to demonstrate extent to which a charge is owed

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS (1/2): METHANE EMISSIONS REDUCTION



1. The [Methane Emissions and Waste Reduction Incentive Program](#) provides up to \$1.55 billion to EPA to issue grants, rebates, contracts, loans, and other activities for a number of statutorily specified purposes. How can EPA structure the financial and technical assistance to ensure the greatest possible public health and environmental impact?
2. How can EPA ensure that the **financial and technical assistance** provided under the Methane Emissions and Waste Reduction Incentive Program **complements rather than duplicates** other federal and state programs, including funding through other IRA programs?
3. The Methane Emissions and Waste Reduction Incentive Program can provide **technical assistance** to owners and operators of facilities. What **kinds of technical assistance** would be most valuable? How might technical assistance **evolve** over time?
4. The Methane Emissions and Waste Reduction Incentive Program has funding that is allocated for marginal conventional wells. For the purposes of financial and technical assistance specified in the IRA, are there **unique considerations related to marginal conventional wells** that EPA should consider? How can EPA ensure that **relevant stakeholders** are engaged, including owners and operators of marginal conventional wells and those affected by marginal wells and their emissions?
5. What should EPA consider in the design of the program to encourage grantees to support **high quality jobs** and adhere to best practices for labor standards, consistent with guidance such as Executive Order 14063 on the Use of Project Labor Agreements and the Department of Labor's Good Jobs Principles?
6. What **metrics** should this program use for measuring success and ensuring accountability?

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS (2/2): METHANE WASTE EMISSIONS CHARGE



7. The IRA establishes a [waste emissions charge for methane](#) from applicable facilities that report more than 25,000 metric tons of CO₂ equivalent per year to the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (GHGRP) petroleum and natural gas systems source category (GHGRP Subpart W) and that exceed statutorily specified waste emissions thresholds. The IRA specifies certain exemptions and flexibilities related to the charge. What issues should EPA consider related to [waste emissions charge implementation](#)?
8. The IRA requires EPA to revise the requirements of [GHGRP Subpart W](#) to ensure that reporting is based on empirical data and accurately reflects total methane emissions. What [revisions](#) should EPA consider related to GHGRP Subpart W?

MONITORING

	Fenceline & Screening Air Monitoring	Multipollutant Monitoring Stations	Air Quality Sensors in LI/DAC	Emissions from Wood Heaters	Methane Monitoring
Funding	\$117,500,000	\$50,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$20,000,000
Use of funds¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance/extend community air monitoring at or near the fenceline by developing / refining air toxics monitoring methods including appropriate fenceline monitoring approaches, building / enhancing capacity to conduct short-term monitoring for local pollutant concerns, and expanding the nation's air toxics monitoring capabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance, modernize, and expand the nation's ambient air surveillance network: Add new monitoring sites in underserved communities Upgrade existing sites to provide more real-time measurements Using latest monitoring technology to improve measurement and delivery of information to the public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deployment, integration, and operation of air quality sensors in low-income and disadvantaged communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Testing and other agency activities to address emissions from wood heaters Other activities can include both EPA research, development, etc., and contracts with outside organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Methane emission monitoring (flaring, fugitive sources)
Eligible recipients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State, Local and Tribal Air pollution control agencies, other public or nonprofit private agencies, institutions, and organizations 				
Conditions and carve-outs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N.A. 				
Statutory deadlines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding expires September 30, 2031 				

1. Not all funds will be distributed as grants as some work is needed within EPA to make grants effective for recipients, especially around monitoring methods development and data access

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS: MONITORING - CROSS CUTTING



1. How can EPA **design** these programs to most effectively benefit low-income and disadvantaged communities that face disproportionate impacts from air pollution?
2. How can EPA (or the federal government generally) incentivize/facilitate **cooperation/coordination across state agencies** to implement the IRA (to facilitate communication between a state's or tribe's Department of Environmental Protection/Quality, utilities commission, and Department of Transportation and promote coordination among them)?
3. What **metrics** should this program use for measuring success and ensuring accountability?
4. What EPA **technical assistance** (training, tools) or other support is needed by low-income and disadvantaged communities especially for successful application for and implementation of the IRA programs?

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS: MULTIPOLLUTANT MONITORING



1. What are the most important **considerations and needs** for expanding the national ambient air quality network with **new multipollutant monitoring stations**?
2. What should EPA consider when thinking about the **existing and future needs** for replacing, repairing, operating, and maintaining the national air quality monitoring network through September 30, 2031?
3. How should EPA use these funds to support national multipollutant air quality monitoring networks (e.g. the Clean Air Status and Trends Network (CASTNET)) in **underserved rural communities** where gaps in air monitoring data frequently exist?
4. How can **ambient monitoring enhancements in disadvantaged** communities be best used to prioritize and accelerate improvements in air quality?
5. What **training and technical assistance** would best help communities engage in multi-pollutant air quality planning processes to achieve community benefits of multi-pollutant emission reductions?
6. To what extent **has your organization/community integrated a multi-pollutant reduction approach** into your air quality planning process or conversations with local stakeholders? Should EPA conduct additional analysis to help refine current plans, or should EPA first provide foundational information on how to approach this topic in your area?

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS: SENSORS & WOOD HEATERS



Air Quality Sensors:

1. What are the **existing and future needs** for air quality sensors in low-income and disadvantaged communities?
2. How can EPA best support the **deployment, integration, and operation** of air quality sensors?

Emissions from Wood Heaters:

1. Beyond measuring for particle emissions from these appliances, what **other air pollutants** are essential to measure from residential wood heating appliances?
2. What **benefits to public health** and air quality management are gained by improving the testing methods EPA uses to address emissions from wood heaters?
3. What value do you place on **data and emissions information related to cord wood fuel species** burned in your area(s)?
4. Do you feel that it is important for EPA to research the impact of **flue draft** on particulate matter emissions in relation to residential wood heating?
5. Are there other **technological advances** that EPA should be considering to address air emissions from wood heaters?

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS: METHANE MONITORING



1. What **methane sources** might need to be addressed with measurement technology?
2. What **way of presenting methane data** (frequency, resolution, site specificity, etc.) would be most beneficial to addressing methane measurements? Does this vary by geography?
3. What are the existing **knowledge gaps** in methane measurement, and how can training help address these gaps?
4. For methane monitoring, why do **bottom-up sensor estimates** differ so much from **broader scale (e.g., satellite) estimates**? Can this funding help address this fundamental mismatch?

CLEAN AIR ACT GRANTS

	Clean Air Act Grants
Funding	\$25,000,000
Use of funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• General funding for Clean Air Act's research, development, and grants program
Eligible recipients	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• State, Local and Tribal Air pollution control agencies, to other public or nonprofit private agencies, institutions, and organizations, and to individuals
Conditions and carve-outs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• N.A.
Statutory deadlines	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Funding expires September 30, 2031

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS: CLEAN AIR ACT GRANTS



1. How could EPA funding best support **multi-pollutant air quality planning and analysis** for municipalities, States, regional planning organizations, and Tribal governments, particularly toward targeting/prioritizing action in overburdened communities?

FUNDING TO ADDRESS AIR POLLUTION AT SCHOOLS



	In General	Technical Assistance
Funding	\$37,500,000	\$12,500,000
Use of funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Address environmental issues at schools• Develop school environmental quality plans that include standards for school building, design, construction, and renovation• Identify and mitigate ongoing air pollution hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide technical assistance to schools in low-income and disadvantaged communities
Eligible recipients	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• State, local, tribal agencies, not for profit organizations and others for projects supporting schools in low-income and disadvantaged communities	
Conditions and carve-outs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• N.A.	
Statutory deadlines	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Funding expires September 30, 2031	

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS: AIR POLLUTION AT SCHOOLS



1. What **barriers** might eligible applicants face in applying for these grants? What kind of support would organizations need to apply?
2. What **specific approaches** do you recommend to promote the successful award of these grants to low income and disadvantaged communities most in need of such support? What energy efficiency/greenhouse gas emission reduction technologies or approaches do you think would be the most successful in school buildings?
3. What are the **obstacles to integrating indoor air quality improvements** with energy efficiency upgrades in school buildings, and what ideas do you have to address those challenges?
4. What **technical assistance, guidance and other non-financial support** is most needed to help schools in low-income and disadvantaged communities implement effective and sustainable IAQ and energy efficiency programs?

FUNDING FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AIM ACT



	Competitive Grants	In General	Implementation and Compliance Tools
Funding	\$15,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$3,500,000
Use of funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none">New competitive grants for reclaim and innovative destruction technologies under the AIM Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><u>Funding to EPA</u> for program implementation to carry out the AIM Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><u>Funding to EPA</u> to deploy new implementation and compliance tools to carry out specified subsections of AIM Act
Eligible recipients	<ul style="list-style-type: none">States, Counties, Cities / Townships, Public Higher-Ed Institutions, Private Higher-Ed Institutions, Nonprofits with 501(c)(3) status, Nonprofits - without 501(c)(3) status, Small Businesses, Businesses (other than small businesses), and / or Individuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none">EPA	
Conditions and carve-outs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">N.A.		
Statutory deadlines	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Funding expires September 30, 2026		

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS: AIM ACT IMPLEMENTATION



1. What **innovative destruction technologies** listed under 40 CFR 84.29 are commercially available or under development?
2. What do you see as **important components of a grant program** consistent with Section 60109 (a)(3) to support reclaim and innovative destruction technologies?
3. What sort of new **implementation and compliance tools** should EPA deploy to maximize the benefits of the AIM Act?

LOW EMISSIONS ELECTRICITY PROGRAM (LEEP)



	Consumer Education & Partnerships	LI/DAC Education, TA ¹ , and Partnerships	Industry Outreach, TA ¹ , and Partnerships	STL ² Outreach, TA ¹ , and Partnerships	GHG Emissions Assessment	Ensuring GHG Emission Reductions
Funding	\$17,000,000	\$17,000,000	\$17,000,000	\$17,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$18,000,000
Use of funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consumer-related education and partnerships with respect to reductions in greenhouse gas emissions that result from domestic electricity generation and use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education, technical assistance, and partnerships within low-income and disadvantaged communities with respect to reductions in greenhouse gas emissions that result from domestic electricity generation and use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industry-related outreach, technical assistance, and partnerships with respect to reductions in greenhouse gas emissions that result from domestic electricity generation and use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outreach and technical assistance to, and partnerships with, State, Tribal, and local governments with respect to reductions in greenhouse gas emissions that result from domestic electricity generation and use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of the reductions in greenhouse gas emissions that result from changes in domestic electricity generation and use that are anticipated to occur on an annual basis through fiscal year 2031 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding to ensure that reductions in greenhouse gas emissions are achieved through use of the existing authorities of this Act, incorporating the assessment under GHG emission assessment
Eligible recipients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant flexibility 					
Conditions and carve-outs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TBD 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be completed not later than 1 year after the date of enactment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N.A.
Statutory deadlines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding expires September 30, 2031 					

1. Technical assistance

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS : LOW EMISSIONS ELECTRICITY PROGRAM

1. What types of education, technical assistance, and partnerships that EPA could provide would best support **low-income and disadvantaged communities** in reducing GHGs associated with electricity generation and use?
2. What types of education, technical assistance, and partnerships that EPA could provide would best incentivize efficient electrification in the **buildings, transportation, and industrial sectors** to reduce GHG emissions?
3. What types of education, technical assistance, and partnerships that EPA could provide would be most beneficial to **your efforts to advance GHG emission reductions** related to electricity generation and use?
4. Do you see any **analytic or data gaps** that EPA could address through this program to both accurately identify mitigation measures delivering the most significant emission reductions for electricity generation and use as well as measure success to ensure accountability?

GHG CORPORATE REPORTING

	In General
Funding	\$5,000,000
Use of funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enhance standardization and transparency of corporate climate action commitments and plans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions• Enhance transparency regarding progress toward meeting such commitments and implementing such plans• Progress toward meeting such commitments and implementing such plans
Eligible recipients	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• EPA
Conditions and carve-outs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• N.A.
Statutory deadlines	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Funding ends September 30, 2031

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS: GHG CORPORATE REPORTING



1. What are the **areas where EPA could provide the most value** to corporate target setting and tracking?
2. What, if any, **enhanced standardization** around setting corporate climate commitments would be of value?
3. How can EPA help **transparently track progress** towards companies' stated climate commitments?
4. How can EPA help support companies in **meeting their commitments and implementing their plans**?

DIESEL EMISSIONS REDUCTION

	Goods Movement
Funding	\$60,000,000
Use of funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Funds for existing program (section 172 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005) to identify and reduce diesel emissions resulting from goods movement facilities and vehicles servicing goods movement facilitiesAddress health impacts of diesel emissions in low-income and disadvantaged communities
Eligible recipients	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Existing statute
Conditions and carve-outs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">N.A.
Statutory deadlines	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Funding expires September 30, 2031

FUNDING FOR SECTION 211(O) OF THE CLEAN AIR ACT

	Investment in Advance Biofuels	Test and Protocol Development
Funding	\$10,000,000	\$5,000,000
Use of funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New grants to industry and other related activities to support investments in advanced biofuels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Test and protocol development regarding effects of fuel and fuel additives Update analyses of lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions of a fuel Review impacts of transportation fuels on the general public and on low-income and disadvantaged communities.
Eligible recipients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advanced biofuel industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other agencies
Conditions and carve-outs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N.A. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N.A.
Statutory deadlines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding expires September 30, 2031 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding expires September 30, 2031

GHG AND ZERO EMISSION STANDARDS FOR MOBILE SOURCES



	GHG and ZE Standards for Mobile Sources
Funding	\$5,000,000
Use of funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide grants to States to adopt and implement California's greenhouse gas and zero-emission standards for mobile sources
Eligible recipients	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• States
Conditions and carve-outs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• N.A.
Statutory deadlines	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Funding expires September 30, 2031